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**Embryos of Angiopteris and Kaulfussia.**—In connection with a study of these two genera, CAMPBELL<sup>26</sup> has presented the embryo-formation of Marattiaceae. He thinks it probable that in all cases the stem, leaf, and root are epibasal in origin. In *Danaea* the primary hypobasal cell forms a suspensor, so that the foot also is epibasal; and in *Kaulfussia* and *Angiopteris* the foot is also partly epibasal in origin. The root arises endogenously as a secondary structure, and in its growth almost obliterates the foot, which is very large in the young embryo.—J. M. C.

**Anatomy of Calamostachys.**—HICKLING<sup>27</sup> has studied new sections of *C. Binneyana*, and has come to the conclusion that the so-called fertile or sporangiophore-bearing "nodes" are not nodes in the same sense as the bract-bearing nodes. He shows that the sporangiophore trace arises from the node that supplies the whorl of bracts below, and he believes this to be a general characteristic of calamitean strobili, the point of insertion of the sporangiophores on the internode being very variable.—J. M. C.

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<sup>26</sup> CAMPBELL, D. H., The embryo and young sporophyte of *Angiopteris* and *Kaulfussia*. Ann. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg II. Suppl. III. pp. 69-82. pls. 6, 7. 1909.

<sup>27</sup> HICKLING, GEORGE, The anatomy of *Calamostachys Binneyana* Schimper. Mem. and Proc. Manchester Lit. and Phil. Soc. 54: no. 17. pp. 16. pl. 1. 1910.